

AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.111  
U.S. Patent Application No. 09/786,553

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

**LISTING OF CLAIMS:**

1. (Currently Amended) A method of estimating ~~the a~~ signal-to-noise ratio of a wanted signal, in particular a digital signal~~[,]~~ received by a radiocommunications receiver, characterized in that, to minimize the estimation noise of the signal-to-noise ratio, the method comprising:

estimating separately a wanted signal and the a noise signal of the digital signal; are estimated separately and

filtering separately the wanted signal ( $E_b$ ) and the noise ( $N_o$ ) signal; and are filtered (36, 44) separately before division (40) of

determining the signal-to-noise ratio by dividing the wanted signal which has been filtered by the noise signal which has been filtered,

wherein the filtering of the noise signal comprises determining a noise value which is used to determine the signal-to-noise ratio based on a statistical distribution of noise power measurements for a predetermined period during which a statistically representative number of measurement samples is collected and which is sufficiently short for the noise signal to remain practically stationary.

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2. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein the filtering (36) of the wanted signal ( $E_b$ ) is different from the filtering (44) of the noise signal ( $N_o$ ).

3. (Canceled)

4. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim [[3]] 1, characterized in that the noise level used has a value ( $\mu_{NO} + \Delta_{NO}$ ) such that the wherein the noise value is determined such that a probability ( $P$ ) that the an instantaneous noise level exceeds that the noise value is less than a predetermined threshold ( $\epsilon$ ) during the observation predetermined period ( $T$ ).

5. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim [[3]] 1, characterized in that wherein the noise value used to determine the signal-to-noise ratio is the a maximum value of the measurement samples over the particular predetermined period ( $T$ ).

6. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim [[3]] 1, characterized in that the wherein moments of the distribution are determined.

7. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 6, characterized in that the wherein an average ( $\mu$ )  $\mu$  and the a variance ( $\sigma^2$ )  $\sigma^2$  of the distribution are determined in that the

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noise value used is  $\mu + n\sigma$ , where  $\sigma$  is a standard deviation and  $n$  is a number determined according to the predetermined threshold.

8. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 1, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein a finite or infinite impulse response low-pass filter is used to filter the noise signal.

9. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 1, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein a finite impulse response filter is used to filter the wanted signal ( $E_b$ ).

10. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 9, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the finite impulse response filter is an averaging filter.

11. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 9, ~~characterized in that~~ the wherein a transmitter provides a reference signal with a regular period at a particular level and the reference signal is utilized as the wanted signal to estimate the signal-to-noise ratio is estimated from that reference signal.

12. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 1, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein an infinite impulse response filter is used to filter the estimate of the wanted signal.

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13. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 12, characterized in that  
wherein a first order auto-regressive filter is used, for example, as expressed by the equation:

$$\hat{x}_i = (1 - a) \tilde{x}_i + a \hat{x}_{i-1}$$

where  $\tilde{x}_i$  represents the instantaneous estimate of the wanted signal at time  $i$ ,  $\hat{x}_i$  represents the smoothed estimate of the wanted signal at time  $i$  and  $a$  is an integration coefficient.

14. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 12 , characterized in that  
wherein packets or cells are received sporadically and each packet or cell received is filtered.

15. (Currently Amended) An application of the A method according to claim 1,  
further comprising to estimating the signal-to-noise ratio in a telecommunications receiver  
sending data for controlling the a transmit power of a corresponding transmitter based on the  
signal-to-noise ratio.